

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6067

日六念月三年正了結光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th, 1877.

三月九日正月六日

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Notices of Firms.

May 8, AVAN, British steamer, 1,540; Alex. Kidd, Liverpool 22nd March, Port Said 1st April, Shek-tu, Penang 26th, and Singapore 2nd May, General Butterfield & Swire, Agents.
May 8, ALEXANDER AGRIC, British str., 1,392; R. B. Macmillan, Calcutta 23rd April, Penang 26th, and Singapore 2nd May, General - D. Sargent, Sons & Co., Daily Press Office.
May 8, PRINCE OF BRITAIN, str., 1,224; W. C. Cowell, Calcutta 22nd April, Penang 29th, and Singapore 2nd May, General JARDINE, Matheson & Co.
May 8, CASIO, British str., 1,839; J. Daniells, London 26th March, 2d Suva, Penang 28th April, and Singapore 2nd May, General - G. Livingston & Co.
May 8, ADELLA, British str., 353; R. H. Bell, Newcastle 12th April, Penang 29th, and Singapore 2nd May, General E. SCHELLHAS & CO.
May 8, BONITA, German 3-m. str., 341; H. Stob, Newhaven 13th April, Penang 29th, and Singapore 2nd May, General E. SCHELLHAS & CO.
May 8, HANNAH & MARY, British bark, 368; May 8, EMERALDA, British str., 368; May 8, CHIEF, Chinese gunboat, for Manila, Manila, 2d Suva, 2d May, 2d March, Coal - O'Brien, Agents.
May 8, STINK, British str., 2,189; Lorimer, Shanghai 6th May, Mails and General - MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

MAY 8.

Glenagarr, British ship, for Manila.

Azor, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Brazza Castle, British steamer, for Hongkong.

Emeralda, British steamer, for Manila.

MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

May 8, RAJAH ANTHONY, British steamer, for Batavia.

May 8, VESTA, German bark, for Whampoa.

May 8, VENUS, British bark, for Whampoa.

May 8, Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

May 8, IMPERIA, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

May 8, CHRISTIAN, German 3-m. str., for Whampoa.

May 8, EMERALDA, British str., for Manila.

May 8, HAI-CHING, Chinese gunboat, for Foochow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per Azor, str., from Liverpool, &c.

For Hongkong, 123 Chinese.

For Shantung, Mrs. Barr and child, Mrs. Roberts and 2 children, Messrs. Mcly and Moore.

For Paragon, 2 str., from Calcutta, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Bain and servant, Major

Wentham, Captain and his wife, and Westphal, 233 Chinese.

Per Paragon, str., from Calcutta, &c.

200 Chinese.

Per Canaria, str., from London, &c.

1 Japanese cabin, and 300 Chinese deck.

Per Sagittarius, from Shantung.

For Hongkong - Miss Winters and amah, and 9 Chinese - For Saigon - Mr. Payon, and 9 Chinese - For Manila - Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Mrs. 3 children, and 200 Chinese - Misses Peck, Dr. Cheek, Dr. Roqueta and 2 servants, Lee Juval, G. Smith, and Henni.

DEPARTED.

Per Emeralda, str., for Manila.

Messrs. J. Somerville and R. Weller, and 175 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Glenagarr, for Manila.

3 Cabin.

Per Azor, str., for Shanghai.

7 Cabin and 25 Chinese.

Reports.

The British East India and Mary reports left Newcastel, N.E.W., on 6th March, and had bad weather throughout.

The French steamship Sindu reports left Shanghai on 6th March, and had light winds and fine weather, and the latter part, heavy weather.

The British bark Albatross reports left Newcastel on 23rd April, arrived in Penang on the 27th, and left again on the 28th; arrived in Singapore on the 29th, and left again on 2nd May. Had fine weather in Indian Ocean and China Sea to arrival.

The British steamship Penguin reports left Calcutta on 23rd April, arrived in Penang on the 27th, and left again on the 28th; arrived in Singapore on the 29th, and left again on 2nd May. Had fine weather in Indian Ocean and China Sea to arrival.

The British steamship Canada reports left London on 26th March, Penang on 25th April, and Singapore 2d May, for the Straits of Siam, after which had light head winds to Penang. Leaving Singapore had light head winds. Off Pulau Sapias passed the steamship Africaine. From Sapias had S.E. winds till yesterday, then had N.E. winds and sea, and very heavy weather. Arrived off the Ladrone last night at p.m.

SWARO SHIPPIING.

April 29, Norman, British steamer, from Hongkong.

33, Hornet, British steamer, from Hongkong.

May 1, Fo-yew, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.

1, Taiwan, British bark, from Coast Ports.

1, Norma, British steamer, from Hongkong.

April 29, Dazzler, British steamer, from Shanghai.

27, Norma, British bark, for Taku.

29, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai.

30, Swallow, British steamer, for Taku.

30, Norma, British steamer, for Coast Ports.

May 1, Carolin, German schooner, for Taku.

1, Condor, German bark, for Choo-poo.

1, Swan, British steamer, for Hongkong.

1, Fury, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.

1, Olympic, German steamer, for Shanghai.

2, Hornet, British steamer, for a cruise.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

29, Arago, British gunboat, from Wenchow.

23, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.

23, Ningpo, British steamer, from Shanghai.

23, Foochow, British steamer, from Shanghai.

April 29, Foochow, Agent, for Shanghai.

21, K. Fisher, Agent, for Shanghai.

22, Nasus, British steamer, for Hongkong.

22, Europa, British steamer, for Shanghai.

24, Hawkwing, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

25, Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.

26, Mosquito, British gunboat, for a cruise.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FREDERICK'S BURGHILL, adjoining the Royal Apartments. They are well situated and entire dwellings of three floors, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also, SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWN, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also, FAIRFIELD, Water Points now in the possession of the Owners. Their premises may be divided, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling and Tennis lawn.

Also, SHARE, TOLLED, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. (26)

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWN on the PIAZA, Spring Street, Wanchai, next to the Oriental Sago Refinery.

APPLY TO:

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my office, during my temporary absence from OCEAN STREET, Hongkong, 1st April, 1877.

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NOTICE.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the
FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE
SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FUOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIEN-Tsin.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

Beyond brief descriptions of Hongkong, the
Treasury Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-
pines, it also includes a mass of useful information
in addition to that usually found in works of the
kind.

The larger Directory contains the different
Treaties and Conventions made by China and
Japan with foreign countries, together with various
Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to
Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-
lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

FEAR;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.
The Chronicle and Directory is the only
publication of its kind for China and Japan, and
it will be found invaluable in all Public,
Municipal, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at
\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Fort Direct-
tories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents—

MACAO....Mr. L. A. de Graaf.

SWATOW....Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMBOYNI....Messrs. Sun, Nicholls & Co.

FOOCHEW....Messrs. White, Hollands & Co.

FOOCHEW....Messrs. Hodge & Co.

MINGPO....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'hai.

SHANGHAI....Messrs. Hall & Holt.

HANKOW and RIVER PORTS....Messrs. Hall & Holt, and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

PEKING and TAKU....Messrs. Hall & Holt, and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI....The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIOGO, OSAKA, &c....Japan Gazette Office.

MANILA....Messrs. J. de Loyague & Co.

SINGAPORE....Messrs. Littlewood and Martin.

BALIJI....Messrs. Malabar, Julius & Co.

LONDON....Mr. E. G. O. Smith, Lane.

LONDON....Mr. Geo. Street, 39, Cornhill.

LONDON....Messrs. Bates, Hedges & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO....Mr. E. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PHARMACEUTICALS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS SUNDAYMEN,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED
FARESESS SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1877.

It is one of the faults of Hongkong that its
enthusiasm in any cause or undertaking is
apt to cool after the first novelty of the thing
has worn off. People are willing enough, as
a rule, to subscribe and patronise a new
society or scheme if the object appears good
or useful, but they will seldom lend it their
active support. That involves an expenditure
of time and personal trouble, attendance at
meetings, and what not—a sacrifice that is
much grudged. How many societies or
organizations have, through these causes,
become moribund or defunct? It was with
the greatest difficulty the Victoria Recreation
Club recovered from the blow which it re-
ceived by the destruction of its premises
during the typhoon of September, 1874, in
spite of the fact that the members earnestly
desired to see it restored. When the Hong-
kong Human Society was first started a good

deal of interest was felt in the movement, and
it received vigorous support. But although
the Society has succeeded in making some
very substantial progress in the shape of pro-
curing valuable apparatus, it has regressed
in point of numbers. It is true that its
energetic President, the Hon. P. Evans, and
several of the leading members are now absent
from the Colony, but the circumstance that
the annual meeting, called for Monday
last, to be adjourned because there were
not sufficient members to form a quorum
looks suspiciously as though their zeal in
the philanthropic cause represented by the
Society had grown faint. Is it true that
the meeting turned out unfor-
tunate in several ways, it being the same
evening on which the Dramatic Amateurs had
announced a performance at the Theatre
Royal, and the weather looking threatening.
But still, after making every allowance,
it might well have been supposed that out of
forty members ten could have found time to
attend the annual meeting of the Society.

The meeting has been adjourned to Monday
next, when we trust the members will
give proof of their unabated interest in
the Society by being present in force. The
same need for their services exists now as
when the Society was first formed. No
typhoon has occurred since then, and the
members have fortunately had no opportunity
of trying their "prudent" hands at the work
of saving life; but the immunity enjoyed by
this Colony from these destructive storms
cannot be expected to continue very long
and sooner or later they are sure to recur.
Happy the Society is now provided with the
means of doing some valuable work, and the
members only need practice to render them
proficient in the use of the apparatus. It is
to be hoped their ranks will soon be reinforced,
and that new life will be infused into
the Society. There is little doubt on one
point, namely, that in the event of a typhoon
occurring the members would muster in much
greater force than they would at a meeting.
Nevertheless it is necessary, if it is desired to
keep life in an enterprise, whether it be a
company or a society, to get a good attend-
ance at its meetings, otherwise there is
always a tendency for it to sink out of
the public sight, and while the members are
gradually reduced by departure from the
Colony their places are not filled up by fresh
arrivals, owing to a want of information on the
subject. The necessity of frequent practices,
now that the typhoon season is approaching,
cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If the
Human Society is to be of use in saving life,
its members must be well drilled in the use
of the valuable apparatus they have recently
acquired.

Owing to the severe drought, unusual heat,
and scarcity of water in the Straits Settlements,
cholera is reported to be making
sad havoc among the native population.
At Tarkong-Peggar, indeed, they are
reported to have been dying off like flies,
and the mortality is suspected to be greater
than is generally known, as the natives
are indisposed to report the deaths. If the
Singapore Times is to be credited, the
Authorities of that settlement are somewhat
remiss in taking precautionary measures, as
well as in providing medicines. It is said that
the Police Station in the village was
not supplied with medicines, and that several
lives had been saved by chloroform administered
by a European resident in the neighbourhood.
The Government is not, perhaps, so much to blame for the failure of the water
supply, as the drought has been of sus-
pended duration, but if the quantity can any
where be increased by deepening the wells
it would be well to adopt such a measure.
It is to be hoped, however, that the exceptional
weather which our friends in the Straits
Settlements are experiencing will soon come to
a termination, and with it the visitation of
cholera.

The telegraphic announcement that the
British Government has annexed the Transvaal
Republic will excite little surprise. It has
long been apparent to all thinking people
that this was the only way of putting a
stop to the disputes of the Boers with the
natives. The former have always been
aggressive and unjust in their dealings with the
Kaffirs and there have been endless disputes
between them, leading to much bloodshed
and bitter feeling. The late entanglement
between the Transvaal Republic and the
natives threatened to ultimately involve all
the British South African colonies in a
general war of race, which it was evident
could only be permanently averted by the
annexation of the Dutch Republic. Great
Britain did not want the territory, but she
was compelled to take this step in self-
defence, just as she will some day, no doubt,
be obliged to annex the Malayan States.

Letters have come from Peking hinting at
some political complications in Central Asia.
No details have been given, but we hear that
the officials are anxious, and appear to have
received advice of a very unsatisfactory nature
from Tsao.—*Courier.*

The Shanghai Courier bears privately from
Japan that the rebels have been
temporarily checked, but that the
worse is to come. They are rapidly getting to
the end of their stores and armaments, and it is
hoped they will soon be compelled to surrender.
We are requested by Dr. N. B. Denyer,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, to
inform Mr. Granville Sharp has handed over
the funds of the Chamber of Commerce to
the Finsbury Fund, subscribed by the community
of Hongkong.

Mr. Manzoni-Spano, a leading Melbourne
wool merchant, has purchased half a ton of fine
spun wool yarn. This will export to China
and distribute gratuitously among Chinese
native manufacturers so as to familiarize them
with Australian wool. He is convinced that
an immense wool trade will ultimately spring up
between Australia and China and Japan.

We hear that Wu-sueh is to be the
charge of the first investigations held by the
mining-engineers on behalf of the Chinese
Government, that locality being regarded
somewhat rich in coal. The party consists
of three persons—a geologist of scientific
admirability, and two persons of working
experience. The geologist is Mr. Robert
Hart, at the instance of His Excellency Li
Hung-chang.

USUAL WFOUL POSSSESSION.

Long Ahang, an umbrella maker, was fined
\$10, for the unlawful possession of an umbrella
stolen from Wob Akan.

SUPPLY OF LAURENT.

The remanded case, in which Dr. Apul, as-
signed to Mr. F. B. Xavier, was charged by Mr.
R. Gordon, on suspicion, with stealing a
large sum of crystallized fruit weighing 90 lbs.,
came on again.

The remanded case, he kept a shop at the
corner of Washington and d'Aguilar streets, and
had a reservoir next to Messrs. Horatio & Co.

None of the cases heard in the Summary
Court yesterday wore of any public interest.
The American three-masted schooner *Wellford*
G. Fulton, I. Cannon Swanton, from Hongkong
to the English Channel, was captured by
the English on Saturday last, and brought
into port at eleven o'clock on the night of
the 18th April, and sprang so rapidly that the vessel
had to be abandoned a short time afterwards,
all efforts to extinguish the flames proving ine-
fficient. The hull sank the following night.
None of the cargo has been salvaged. The cause
of the fire is unknown.

A Melbourne correspondent says—A stop-
page of the Pacific Mail steamer *China*,
which had been made at the port of Callao, was
still the stopping of the Torres Strait service,
through the disengagement resulting from
numerous disasters to the steamers of the
Eastern and Australian Steamship Company.
The Netherlands Indie Steamship Company
have decided on trying this route, and their
pioneer steamer, the *Groote Poel*, had been sent
General looks like trial, but it is "Doubt."

The Barrack correspondent of the English
newspaper says—A new element has been introduced
into the British Barbary force, which I
trust may do more to its advantage. Mordechai
will be the stopping of the Torres Strait service,
through the disengagement resulting from
numerous disasters to the steamers of the
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Human Society is to be of use in saving life,
its members must be well drilled in the use
of the valuable apparatus they have recently
acquired.

On Friday the 27th ultimo, everything was
as usual in the stores. On Monday he went to the
store at 8:30 a.m., and found the door closed and
the safe tampered with. He thought that a safe key
had been taken by fire of the safe. The first
time he had seen it at eleven o'clock on the night of
the 18th April, and sprang so rapidly that the vessel
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None of the cargo has been salvaged. The cause
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Extracts.

THE CAPTAIN'S SACRIFICE.
AN AMERICAN STORY, IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.

Two years passed, and the captain of the "Flying Arrow" was captain of a propeller which brought passengers and merchandise from the upper lakes. Those who knew his best were aware that he was pressed down with sorrow, but no one had known his grief except his mother. He had told her his story, and she fell upon his neck and wept for him, "as one whom his mother had comforted." But she was now at rest.

"They are in the cabin. Galt is not afraid, and is trying to calm those poor frightened souls. He is a brave man, George."

"I know it," said George slowly. "I—Crash! Everything seemed to reel as a lightning stroke had touched the steamer and shattered her at once. A wild, piercing cry, heard above the roar and rush of the tempest, he went into the dining-saloon, for a terrible agonizing scream from half a hundred throats, told what had happened. Some unfortunate craft at the mercy of the waves, without lights, or unable to raise them, had met the steamer in full career. There can be no conception of the terrible force of such a meeting. The crashing timbers, the shrieks of brave men, rose above the tumult of nature. Then the steamer reeled on, staggering like a drunken man, and the unfortunate craft was ploughed out. George had caught Myra, and held her close until the first tumult had subsided, and he felt the steamer gliding on unobstructed, when he released her, and rushed out into the gloom and took command of the steamer again. For two hours they rushed on and the storm subsided, when the mate came to him, and whispered,

"We have sprung a leak!"

For a single instant the two men looked at each other in horrid surprise, and then

George sprang forth's trumpet.

"To the pumps!" he cried. "Work with all men."

"They worked as only men can who are fighting for their lives. But, fast as they laboured, the water poured in faster than the

water itself, and her voice was as sweet as ever. When dinner was over, Myra rose with an important air, and beckoned George to come.

"I have something to show you, sir. You are to come with me at once, and tell me

what you think."

George followed her mechanically into the ladies' cabin. A nurse sat upon a sofa near the upper end of the cabin, holding in her arms a baby—Myra's child. The young mother was down upon her knees beside it, pressing her lips to the sweet mouth of the child, which crawled and stretched out its little hands to her.

"Why don't you speak to him, George?" she said, pouting. "You don't hardly ever look at him, you wicked creature, and you don't know what his name is."

"How could I know?" said George. "I—He has the name of a good man and a brave one," she answered.

"Your father's?"

"George. Galt Merrick. Now, what do you think of it? I would have it, George, because I want, when my little child is old enough to understand what I mean, to point him out a model, and I want no better one than I have found."

The little fellow was stretching out his hand to George, who could not resist the child's pleading gesture, and took the little fellow in his arms. His voice broke as he tried to speak.

"You don't know how I feel it," he said, "that you should name your little child after me. I am not likely to have one by my own fireside, and it will be something to remember with pleasure on my lonely voyages that somewhere on the earth there lives a child who thinks of me."

"George," said Myra, inexplicably touched by the melancholy cadence of his voice, "why do you live a lonely life? There are dozens of girls. Galt Merrick, get into that boat—The steamer will not be safe in

her, and moreover, behaved himself in so conspicuous a manner as to attract the notice of one who, circled about him, carried the proud patrician in its talons, and at its leisure devoured the creature—a righteous end for all such as think themselves above their neighbours, and a moral by no means inappropriate to frogs close by in Burma."—*Our Trip to Burma.* By C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.

REUNION.

When shall we meet with such love again?
The friends we left behind us are gone,
The moonlight before us while with us,
The North wind sends our faces chilling by.

When shall we meet? On such a mournful day?

In crowded city streets, or country lane?

Or in some quiet bay, while the sea makes moan?

In past chambers, where we met again?

Or in spot of old familiar ground?

Our childish haunts? or in a far-off land?

Ah, tell me what if on earth no spot is found?

For longing eyes to meet, and clasp again?

What if every day remembrance comes?

Or only when our hair is growing grey?

Before Heav'n the stars take flight?

What then? Let life's long path be humble too!

And when we meet, we leave to God?

—*Lucknow Times.*

SHE BLUSHED.

She came out of a butcher's shop. Her head was erect, and her step quick; in her delicate white hand she held a package; it was brown paper, silk, and ribbon, and as snow flakes rested upon it after their long and weary flight, she melted under her warm gaze, and saturated the paper. The sausages being restless, crunched out links after link, and spread themselves over the ground, but never offered to run away. The high stepping lady stopped to examine the sausages, and then showed them into her pocket a sovereign which sufficed her cheek, and three links hung out to tell the tale. The high nose of this story—always go to market with a basket and pan the fresh sausages up.—*Utah Tribune.*

A BURMAH VILLAGE THEATRE.

Dinner is over; the sounds of drums, cymbals, castanets, horns, and other musical instruments threaten to distract our numbers. If we go to bed too early, while at the same time they indicate that a *paay* is being performed in our vicinity. Rather, therefore, we adjourn. In an otherwise open space in the village Ya-teung a rude stage is erected, a *doil paay* proceeding upon it. The place is lighted up with oil torches, the smoke and odour of which is waited in our faces by the passing breeze. All eyes turn to our party, yet not offensively; a place is cleared for us in the most favourable position to enable us to observe the performances, seats prepared, and we invited to occupy them. The matronettes, in obedience to manipulators only partially concealed, performed a series of absurdly unnatural postures, evidently expressive of the drama, which an invisible artist recites in very distinct tones, and with excellent pronunciation. Mr. Burgess, who is an accomplished Burmese linguist, explains the moral of the story. The *drannas* persons decidedly limited in their numbers, consisting only of a prince, a princess, and their respective states. The moral which is being illustrated is that it is good to avoid strong drink and to worship God; also to indicate the evils that arise from mordins, self-conceit; the latter being explained by a fable somewhat after the manner of *Zophop*. A certain frog considered himself quite a superior being among the race to which he belonged, so, not content to live in mud and marsh, as do the humbler members of the family, he ascended a dung-hill. From the summit he looked down contemptuously upon his brother frogs, and moreover, behaved himself in so conspicuous a manner as to attract the notice of one who, circled about him, carried the proud patrician in its talons, and at its leisure devoured the creature—a righteous end for all such as think themselves above their neighbours, and a moral by no means inappropriate to frogs close by in Burma."—*Our Trip to Burma.* By C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.

SCOTT'S LITERARY CAREER.

It cannot be necessary to recall to you at any length the first steps of Walter Scott's literary career. He began, we all know, as a path-making author, who worked on in obscurity, rather than as a great original genius. His edited "Dryden," his edited "Swift," he presided over the Annual Register of Edinburgh. Besides all this task-work, however, he collected, as a labour of love, and began to publish in 1802 the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." This last undertaking, though it might be looked upon as one that belongs at least as much to an archæologist or historian as to a poet, prepared his way, nevertheless, for more serious political efforts at future time. During these years of preparation he also gave to the world his first original poems—that is to say, several powerful ballads, well known now, "Glenarvon," "The Eve of St. John," "The Gray Brother," "Cadyow," "Ossian," and others. These early productions, received as they were, must have encouraged him to hope for success in more important literary ventures.

But besides the actual verses, then written, the studies and researches into which he was drawn filled his imagination with the spirit of all those ancient traditions that cling to the soil. Each breath of song, each yet unextinguished superstition, all the unforgettend legends of faithful love, of rugged fidelity, of wild revenge, floated in his mind. There, in that congenial home, concentrated, perhaps, and consolidated by the pressure of ordinary life, they lay hid, to shape and crystallise themselves by degrees even as the unembodied spirits of the diamond ripen slowly to gem in the silence of the native mine. Moreover, we must not forget that Scott practised at the Bar for some years, with a fair prospect of success, and throughout life made, as he did himself, literature his crutch, and not his staff. So strong a man, it was, I think, very adyagorous that such should befall him. Weaker natures may be distracted and broken by the conflicting claims of duty and inclination. They may neglect their business, and yet neglect it in vain, going languidly and remissively to their self-chosen labours, because they are haunted by a shadow of the duties that for their sake they have put aside. Scott, however, always tried to do whatever was to be done as well as possible. He prided himself on being an efficient clerk of session, an influential barrister, who knew the law, a country gentleman fully competent to understand and perform the duties of his station. And to no man would he have been less obliged than to one who sought, in deference to his literary powers, to carry him across those ordinary difficulties in the paths over which he chose to stride on his legs. To this manner, without looking behind him or hesitating, or wasting time on fruitless regrets, he obeyed the Roman precept, "Hoc ago," or as the Scripture phrase it, "Whatever thou hast to do, do it with all the might." This being so, he was enabled to leap back into literature—with a strong rebound, as it were, and a living elasticity, all the greater proportion to the pressure exercised against him and his brawny bangles. We may forgive him, therefore, if his ambition had not been turned into another channel by his solitary dreams whilst a young invalid; that he would have chosen to devote himself to the Bar instead of to authorship, and sought to extinguish himself as a public man. It is an interesting question to think over, whether, in such case, he could ever have achieved a "first-rate success." From "Lectures on Poetry," by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Dart.

that someone was sitting on a stool in the forward cabin, looking out at the window, and trying in vain to pierce the thick darkness beyond.

"Who is there?" he said.

"It is I, George," said the musical voice he had so loved to hear. "I could not stay in the cabin among that crowd of frightened people. Let me stay here."

"If you like it better," he answered.

"Where is the child and Galt?"

"They are in the cabin. Galt is not afraid,

and is trying to calm those poor frightened souls. He is a brave man, George."

"I know it," said George slowly. "I—

Crash! Everything seemed to reel as a lightning stroke had touched the steamer and shattered her at once. A wild, piercing cry, heard above the roar and rush of the tempest, he went into the dining-saloon, for a terrible agonizing scream from half a hundred

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Exported by China on the 20th April, 1877.

		WOOLLEN GOODS.			
		Blankets, 7 lbs.		per pair \$2.50 & 3.00	
		0 lbs.	4.10 & 5.00	5.75 & 6.25	Black
		10 lbs.	4.20 & 5.00	5.80 & 6.50	Grey
		20 lbs.	4.30 & 5.00	5.90 & 6.50	White
		30 lbs.	4.40 & 5.00	6.00 & 6.50	Red
		40 lbs.	4.50 & 5.00	6.10 & 6.50	Pink
		50 lbs.	4.60 & 5.00	6.20 & 6.50	Blue
		60 lbs.	4.70 & 5.00	6.30 & 6.50	Yellow
		70 lbs.	4.80 & 5.00	6.40 & 6.50	Green
		80 lbs.	4.90 & 5.00	6.50 & 6.50	Orange
		90 lbs.	5.00 & 5.00	6	